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We Proceeded On
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ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES*

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President's Message
by Robert E. Gatten, Jr.

In 1988, Foundation President Don Nelles established an ad hoc committee, the Bicentennial Celebration Committee, to begin planning for the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, to be held in 2003-2006. Jerry Garrett was appointed as the first chairman of that committee. For the next several years the committee discussed a number of possible options for the celebration of the bicentennial and took action on several, including a request that the Postal Service issue a commemorative stamp. Jerry served as chairman of the committee until 1993, when Harry Hubbard assumed the leadership role. At the annual meeting in 1993, the board of directors of the foundation approved a proposal from the Bicentennial Committee that a separate non-profit corporation be established to plan the Bicentennial. Harry Hubbard oversaw all the legal complexities of establishing the new entity, named the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council. The incorporating directors were Harry, Stu Knapp, and me. Harry became the first president of the council and Stu and I became vice presidents. In 1994 and 1995 the council grew in membership and established its own board of directors, which now numbers 21. One of the provisions of incorporation states that a majority of the members of the board of directors of the council must be members of the foundation. Besides Hubbard, Knapp, and Gatten, the members of the board are Ruth Backer, David Borlaug, Edward Carter, Jeanne Eder, Jim Fazio, Jim Fuglie, Jerry Garrett, Mike Gleason, Karen Goering, Jim Holmberg, Ron Laycock, Matt Nowak, Chet Orloff, Allen Pinkham, Pati Thomsen, Jim Van Arsdale, Jay Vogt, and Lawrence Wetsit. In addition

From the Editor's Desk

Alert observers that you are, many of you will note that this issue of WPO has a different look. A little more color, a change in formatting, a different approach to the local/national news, a livelier look overall.

I have always been a believer in history as a living thing. That may sound a little strange, but what I am trying to say, in my bumbling way, is that history is very much alive and an important part of our lives. It doesn't make sense to present history in a dull, drab and pedantic way if we want people to pay any attention to it. My use of pedantic is defined as "narrowly, stodgily, and often ostentatiously learned."

History can be fun. I'm not talking history light, I'm talking history learned.

Enough of the soap box.

If this issue appears to be a "Montana" issue, you are seeing right. Two programs that were presented at the Missoula Annual Meeting are covered in this issue.

Nancy Cooper's wonderful program on Jefferson's music leads right into the upcoming annual meeting in Charlottesville. Starting on page 4 she tells us not only about the music, but also about how she came to research it and what she learned. If you have an opportunity to hear her program you are in for a treat.

Joe Mussulman of VIAs Multimedia Productions lets us in on one small portion of the CD-Rom series Discovering Lewis and Clark he is producing. "Little Pomp" can be found on page 20. Joe writes that "we've been licensed as Beta-testers for Apple Computer's new QuickTime VR (Virtual Reality) program which provides a unique kind of spatial experience which we believe is especially effective in recreating some of the historic interior and exterior environments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition."

History as a living thing. Nancy and Joe are helping us experience it.

ON THE COVER—The portrait of Lucy Marks on the cover is one of three known to exist. Marks was the mother of Meriwether Lewis. The portrait will be part of an exhibit at the annual meeting.

Photography by P. Courtois. Courtesy of the Library of Virginia
A Remedial Researcher's Pursuit of a Fiddling Founding Father

by Nancy J. Cooper

Following my presentation of “Thomas Jefferson: the Music Behind the Man” at the annual meeting of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation (LCTHF) in Missoula this past August, I was asked to condense it for publication, and intersperse it with “research stories.” I am quite happy to do this as I have an over-riding message for everyone, and you might as well hear it from the beginning: research is fun and exciting and you need very little, if any, prior experience to start. Take it from me, a music professor whose knowledge of any connection between music and the life of Thomas Jefferson, three years ago, was limited to an ability to sing the entire score from “1776.”

In these past three years my abilities and my confidence have grown tremendously, due entirely to equal parts of plugging away, plodding along, and luck. I’ve done work at Monticello, the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia, the Library of Congress, and the National Archives, and I’ve kept the University of Montana Interlibrary Loan office in business. So let me urge you to pay attention when the research bug bites. Find a topic, or, as in my case, let a topic find you—and then run with it. You’ll have a wonderful time.

My first knowledge of the extent of Jefferson’s music library came because of a business trip taken by my husband to Charlottesville in 1989. He knew that I had performed some of French Baroque composer Claude Balbastre’s music on organ recitals for several years, and he was amazed to discover, while touring Monticello, that Jefferson’s daughter Martha had studied with Balbastre in Paris.

He said, “The museum has some manuscript music of Balbastre’s in a glass case at the visitor’s center!” I could hardly believe it, and, although I was very interested, for a long time I did almost nothing to investigate the collection. (I’m a procrastinator and I had no reason to believe we’d be moving away from Salisbury, Maryland. Salisbury to Charlottesville is only a five-hour drive. The music wasn’t going anywhere. Why rush?)

Four years slipped by. I accepted an offer to teach at the University of Montana and we started packing. Then I remembered—Monticello...Balbastre...whoops...What had been a five-hour drive was about to become a five-hour plane ride. I rushed to Charlottesville to get my first glimpse of the Balbastre manuscript less than a week before we drove a 26-foot moving van out of our driveway and pointed it toward Big Sky Country. Most of my research since then has been conducted from a distance of over 2500 miles. My first lesson learned: ideas come from unexpected sources. Next lesson learned: don’t wait—jump right in.

When I finally decided to go to Charlottesville, I wrote to the curator at Monticello regarding the Balbastre manuscript, and made an appointment to see it. I was met by a curatorial assistant in the reading room of the Visitor’s Center (where the manuscript book is on display) who, after donning white cotton gloves, opened it for me and held it in front of me for my perusal. She turned each page at my request, but wouldn’t leave the manuscript, and me, alone in the room. As pages turned, I saw fingerings written in—something of great interest to keyboardists as fingerings suggest an overall approach to phrasing, and can support or refute ideas of performing practice. I also saw a great deal of...
obscure music literature that interested me, and became increasingly frustrated with my inability to “dig into” the scores. I asked if the music was on microfilm, and she looked through all the cataloging material included with the manuscript, before responding, “I have no idea.” It was about mid-afternoon, and I was due to drive back home the following morning. I gave up on the manuscript—too much to see, too little time—and drove to Alderman Library to browse. Within fifteen minutes I had found a complete microfilm copy of the manuscript, and photocopied continuously for the last hour that the library was open! One day I do plan to write the curator’s office and let them know that the manuscript is in fact available on microfilm. It certainly would save the arm muscles, and the patience, of their assistants.

The music of Balbastre is only a very small fraction of the hundreds and hundreds of vocal and instrumental pieces, in numerous volumes, which had belonged to Jefferson and his family, and are in the Jefferson family music collection. Much of this collection is on microfilm—and the travels to and from Montana that microfilm has made in the last three years could probably have earned it at least one free Frequent Flyer ticket! Another lesson learned: never assume that all the research in any area has already been done. There are always surprises to be found; otherwise, new history books and articles would never be written because everything would already be known.

I have always thought of myself as a musician rather than an historian. My interest in the Jefferson family was originally confined to one particular piece of music in their music collection. A study of this piece by the French Baroque composer Claude Balbastre was going to be the extent of my research into Things Jeffersonian—but then I couldn’t help myself. I looked through the volume that contained the piece. I held the original scores in my hand, looked at fingerings written in and wondered who had written them. I saw the scrawls of children practicing their signatures: Martha Jefferson, Maria Jefferson, Ellen Wayles Randolph, Septimia Randolph—and I was hooked. This wasn’t textbook history—full of dates and names to memorize. This was about people—people who loved music, and who collected a lot of it. And since that time, I have looked at their lives, looked at their correspondence, and looked a lot at their music. I have walked through the restored rooms of their home, wishing that the walls could not just talk but play and sing. The following is a small part of my research—a musical tour through Jefferson’s life. I hope that it will in some small way bring him alive to you as my study has brought him alive to me.

When I was putting together my first presentation on Jefferson and music (which was given at the University of Montana in October of 1993) I intended to have the first piece on the program be a minuet for violin and harpsichord, such as might have been played by the young Jefferson at William and Mary, or heard by Jefferson at parties in Williamsburg. I had a quotation from one of the earliest letters of Jefferson that I intended to use to introduce the minuet—but which minuet would it be? The Jefferson Family Music Collection contains innumerable minuets, and I had requested the microfilm of the collection through Interlibrary loan to arrive the month before the presentation, so that I would have it in hand to aid in last-minute decision making such as this. But the microfilm didn’t come, and it didn’t come. It was time for the program to go to the printer, and I was pondering a listing of “minuet—anonymous.” Instead, for some reason I sat down at the harpsichord and began reading through music I owned, and picked up a facsimile edition of music published by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, from their collection. I had bought it on my last visit to Monticello because I wanted some music facsimile scores to use as possible covers for programs. There was a lot more to this edition than the beauty of the printed page, however—included was a lovely minuet by Peter Pelham, the organist at Bruton Parish Church while Jefferson lived in Williamsburg. Jefferson knew Pelham’s musical abilities and had paid him on occasion to play the organ at Bruton Parish (a fact re-
The fingerings on this music are thought to be those of Martha Jefferson Randolph. This is Valentin Nicolai's Sonata, Op. 11, No. 3.

corded in Jefferson's account books. So although this particular minuet is not in the Jefferson family music collection, it is likely that it was known to Jefferson. Pelham was not at all a prolific composer, and his minuet is his only extant work, so it seemed a perfect example with which to set off the following Jefferson quotation which I read immediately before playing the piece on the harpsichord:

"This very day, to others the day of greatest mirth and jollity, sees me overwhelmed with more and greater misfortunes than have befallen a descendant of Adam for these thousand years past, I am sure; and perhaps, after excepting Job, since the creation of the world... You must know... that I am now in a house surrounded with enemies who take counsel together against my soul; and when I lay me down to rest they say among themselves, come let us destroy him. I am sure if there is such a thing as a Devil in this world, he must have been here last night and have had some hand in contriving what happened to me. Do you think the cursed rats (at his instigation, I suppose) did not eat up my pocket-book, which was in my pocket within a foot of my head? And not contented with plenty for the present, they carried away my... silk garters and half a dozen new minuets I had just got, to serve, I suppose, as provision for the winter." (from a letter written Christmas day, 1762, to a friend).

One wonderful find at the Alderman Library was a volume of hand-copied songs that had belonged to John Wayles, Martha Wayles Skelton's father. This is not included on the Jefferson family music collection microfilm, so I
hadn't had any previous exposure to it. I spent the better part of a day browsing through its contents, singing the songs under my breath (fortunately the reading room was empty at the time!). It was with great pleasure that I found some bawdy songs and drinking songs, and copied them out onto staff paper I'd brought with me. Upon leaving the Rare Books room for the day, I had to submit my papers to a librarian, to make sure I wasn't walking away with anything. She was quite amazed at the effort needed to copy out vocal line, basso continuo line (a bass line with numbers underneath that imply certain chord progressions) and text. I had copied for almost eight hours, and gained a great sympathy for the work of medieval scribes!

It is reported, through family anecdote, that Jefferson won the hand of his future wife thanks to their mutual love of music. The following is an excerpt from The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson, written by his great-granddaughter Sarah Randolph. It is the only recorded description of Jefferson's courtship with his future wife.

"So young and so beautiful, she was already surrounded by suitors when Jefferson entered the lists and bore off the prize...while laboring under the impression that the lady's mind was still undecided as to which of her suitors should be the accepted lover. [2 suitors] met accidentally in the hall of her father's house. They were on the eve of entering the drawing-room, when the sound of music caught their ears; the accompanying voices of Jefferson and his lady-love were soon recognized, and the two disconcerted lovers, after exchanging a glance, picked up their hats and left."

This volume of music from John Wayles' library is predominantly music for voice and keyboard, with an occasional obbligato part for violin. The songs included are ballad opera excerpts, popular love songs, and a considerable number of drinking songs and bawdy songs. The following is a charming example of the latter, and I like to think of Martha singing this to Thomas as the suitors listened in the hall!

As I rambled one Morning a'Maying, where the Cowslips & Primrose were spread,
Young Damon I found too was stray­ing
but he sigh'd and he hung down his Head.
I run'd up a Love pleasing Ditty,
He started and sprung to my Arms,
He swore that my Sonnet was pretty
and said he could feast on my Charms.

I said that Men always would flatter,
and women too fondly believe;
He said I knew nought of the Matter,
but try him, he ne'er would deceive;
He kiss'd me while cover'd with Blushes,
Denial I faintly put on,
To my Bosom his Hands then he pushes
While I cried fye DAMON have done.

He said a Green Gown he would give me,
I vow'd he was foolish and rude;
He did it, and if you'll believe me, Might have done it again if he could;
Then Maidens, come with me avowing
I'll shew you the Place where I lay,
and you'll find there's no Season

for loving like what I have found in the May.
[original spellings and capitalizations]

Martha Jefferson lived and studied for five years at the Abbaye Panthemont in Paris, a prestigious private Catholic boarding school for girls of prominent families. On the faculty was the French composer and renowned harpsichordist Claude-Benigne Balbastre, who served as her harpsichord teacher for those years. Five of Balbastre's keyboard pieces can be found in a manuscript book housed at Monticello, and are the only copies of the pieces known to exist. Patsy worked hard under Balbastre's tutelage, as evidenced by fingerings found throughout her keyboard music purchased during this time. Those of you who are keyboard players know how seldom you go to that extent in learning a piece, unless your teacher demands it. She wrote to her father often, and in her letters, would comment on the progress of her music. In April of 1787 she wrote, "I am learning a very pretty thing now, but it is very hard." It is possible that she was referring to Valentin Nicolai's Sonata, Op. 11, #4, an unknown piece to today's keyboardists but one that was highly popular in Europe in the late 18th century. This is one of the only keyboard pieces in the entire Jefferson music collection which has fingering written above virtually every single note.

I am confident that there are musical gems still hidden in the Jefferson family music collection, just waiting to be found. One final proof of that is an experience I had early in my week of residency in Charlottesville in 1993. I found a manuscript volume of music listed in the card catalogue that wasn't on microfilm, and I copied down the citation and took it to the reference assistant. She went away for
a good ten minutes, then returned, went to the card file and checked my copy, then walked into the office of the head reference librarian, half-shut the door, and I heard her say “I have no idea where this is!” The two of them went away for five or ten minutes, after which the head librarian came up to me and apologized, and said “we’re going to call our retired head of the rare books division—if anyone will know where this is, she will!” And they made the call, then went back to the stacks a third time, and within a manner of minutes were back, bearing the “lost” volume proudly—the above mentioned collection of popular songs from John Wayles’ library.

The more I have researched the Jefferson family music collection, the more I have been drawn into reading about Jefferson’s life in general. I have been moved by many things in his life, but maybe none as deeply as the way it ended—with the sale of the contents of the house, some of the acreage, followed not long after by the sale of the house itself. The discovery in the music collection of three separate versions of the song “Home Sweet Home,” first published in 1823 (three years before his death) is especially poignant. The song that now can seem hackneyed and overdone must have spoken deeply to his family following their loss—not only of Monticello, Jefferson’s lifelong labor of love, but of their beloved patriarch. The descriptions of travellers who visited Monticello in the years following Jefferson’s death seemed to flow right out of the song. So I ended my presentation first by reading the following quotes, accompanied by a solo violinist playing the melody of “Home Sweet Home:”

“The house is on the loftiest point surrounded...by majestic trees, but dark and much dilapidated with age and neglect.” (Henry D. Gilpin, visitor, 1827)

“The first thing that strikes you is the utter ruin and desolation of everything.” (John H.B. Latrobe, visitor, 1832)

“In the garret we found Mrs. Jefferson’s spinnet partly broken...it stood amongst heaps of slain coffeurns, chinaware, glasses, globes, chairs and bedsteads.” (Anna Royall, visitor, 1830)

[The three preceding quotations are found in Visitors to Monticello, ed. Merrill Peterson.]

Following this reading, a tenor joined with the violinist, while I accompanied on the harpsichord, in a performance of the 1823 version of “Home Sweet Home:”

Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam, be it ever so humble there’s no place like home.
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there, which seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere. Home! Home! sweet, sweet home! There's no place like Home! There's no place like Home! An exile from Home, Splendour dazzles in vain! O! give me my lowly thatch'd Cottage again! The Birds singing gayly that came to my call, Give me them with the peace of mind dearer than all. Home! Home! sweet, sweet, Home! There's no place like Home! There's no place like Home!

There my presentation ended—but my research continues. From a beginning interest in a French Baroque composer, my studies have expanded and expanded, as each topic of interest leads me to another. All kinds of unexplored areas of Jefferson's music are still beckoning to me and the pursuing is as much fun as the catching: his relationship to the early Marine Band, a determination (if possible) of his musical abilities, an attempt to locate tunes for the slave song texts preserved by Martha Jefferson Randolph, an analysis of the manuscript book of songs in the hand of Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson (this book is invaluable as the only extended piece of writing in Mrs. Jefferson's hand)—to name a few. And the pursuit is as much fun as the return. I cannot say enough what a thrill it is to bury yourself in a research project. So pick one, and go for it. Your research will last you a lifetime, and will give you the time of your life.

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Nancy J. Cooper is a visiting assistant professor of music at the University of Montana.

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LETTERS to the Editor

I commend you and your staff on the outstanding work you continue to do in bringing the story of the Corps of Discovery to so many expedition admirers. The February 1995 issue of We Proceeded On was—as usual—plete with the types of articles, notes and notices that are always so eagerly devoured by laymen and historians.

I would like to render a special salute to Arlen J. Large for his excellent article "The Rocky Boat Ride of Lewis & Clark." Not only does he provide us with a splendid overview of the expedition's river travel and the vessels used, the accompanying graphic is a superlative visual aid.

A well-done to all others involved with this most recent edition.

I am looking forward to meeting you in Charlottesville this summer.

Wallace H. Ashenfelter
Virginia Beach, Virginia

MAY 1995
At Annual Meeting—

Clark & Lewis
Homeplaces Featured

by Jane Henley
and Guy Benson

The four day program for
the 27th Annual Meeting in
Charlottesville includes
visits to homes of three presidents:
Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. All
these homes are open to the public
daily. However, we will have spe­
cial tours at each one. On Wednes­
day, August 2, attendees will have
the opportunity to visit four home
sites that are not open to the pub­
lic and are available to us only at
this time. These sites are “Locust
Hill,” birthplace of Meriwether
Lewis; “Cloverfields,” ancestral
home of the Meriwether family;
“Shadwell,” birthplace of Thomas
Jefferson, and the site of the birth­
place of George Rogers Clark,
William’s older brother. On August
1, William’s birthday, the entire
group will go to the two sites under
consideration as the place where
William was born.

LOCUST HILL

Locust Hill, Meriwether Lewis’s
birthplace, is located at Ivy Depot,
west of Charlottesville, Virginia. In
1740 Robert Lewis, Meriwether’s
grandfather, patented 6,000 acres
in the area; 1,896 of this parcel
was given to Meriwether’s father
William in 1757. Robert built a
simple clapboard four room cot­
tage on the property which Will­
im used as their home
after they were married around
1768. Meriwether was born August
18, 1774. Jane, his sister, was four

Above: Locust Hill Graveyard, Ivy, Virginia, where Lucy Marks and other Lewis
family members are buried. Below: Locust Hill, birthplace of Meriwether Lewis.
Present structure is built on foundation of the house where Lewis was born.
years older, and Reuben, a younger brother, was born in 1777.

When the Revolutionary War began William joined the army, leaving Lucy to manage the farm as best she could. The exact year is not clear, but in November 1779, 1780 or 1781 William came home to visit the family, and when returning to his unit got wet crossing the flooded Rivana River. He went to Cloverfields, a home belonging to Lucy’s Meriwether kin, to recover from the chill, but he died a few days later. He is buried in the graveyard at Cloverfields.

Shortly afterwards Lucy married one of William’s good friends, John Marks, and around 1784 Lucy, John and the three Lewis children moved to Georgia. The farm was left in the hands of Meriwether’s guardians until he was old enough to take it over.

Unfortunately, John Marks died about six years later, leaving Lucy again a widow, and with two additional children, John and Mary Garland. Meriwether, who had returned to Albemarle at 15 to study with the masters there, stopped his schooling at age 18 and brought his mother and the family back to Locust Hill. At this time he took over the management of the estate and became a farmer. Two years later he entered the army and started a military career that suited him far better than farming. He never returned to Locust Hill except for occasional visits, although he kept in touch and gave advice through letters. Lucy Marks, affectionately known as Grandma Marks, continued to live at Locust Hill and became a major personality in the county, highly regarded for her medical knowledge, courage, and strong will. She is buried at the graveyard at Locust Hill.

The original Locust Hill burned in 1838, destroying many of Meriwether’s belongings. Later relatives have drawn a sketch of the old house, using descriptions of persons who lived there to fill in the details. The present home was built on the same foundation and designed much like the first dwelling, although there have been many additions over the years.

CLOVERFIELDS

Huddled together on the fertile slopes of the Southwest Mountains are the farm buildings of “Cloverfields,” the ancestral home.
of the Meriwether family. It was part of the 17,952-acre patent granted to Nicholas Meriwether II, son of the English immigrant of the same name, in 1750 by King George II. From this patent Nicholas Meriwether carved out plantations for his many descendants, including Thomas Meriwether and Robert Lewis, grandfathers of Meriwether Lewis. The Fredericksville Parish Glebe, where Rev. James Maury tutored Thomas Jefferson and Maury's son, Rev. Matthew Maury, tutored Meriwether Lewis, was also located on these lands.

The first dwelling at Cloverfields was probably a log structure. It was another Nicholas Meriwether, great-grandson of Nicholas II, who built the first frame house in 1760. His wife, Margaret, was the daughter of Rev. William Douglas, another tutor of Thomas Jefferson. Family tradition has it that Nicholas carried the dying Braddock off the field of battle. The British general's red coat, a gift of the great-grandson of Nicholas II, who was appointed the guardian of Rivanna River. He was returning to Virginia. The land is near both Shadwell and Monticello, which would be of great value to him later. After her second husband's death, his mother moved back to Albemarle County. Meriwether and his mother, Lucy Meriwether Marks, returned to Locust Hill, his birthplace. William Douglas Meriwether handled the personal affairs of Meriwether Lewis after his death.

The house in which William Lewis died and where his son stayed was razed in 1848 to make way for the present residence, built that same year. There are many other interesting farm and residential buildings at Cloverfields, the oldest of which dates to 1790. During the visit to Cloverfields on August 2, 1995, Mrs. Ann Barnes will be our host. Mrs. Barnes, the current owner of Cloverfields, is a direct descendant of Nicholas Meriwether II and of Thomas Jefferson.

**SHADWELL**

In the early 1740s Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas, settled on the eastern side of the Rivanna River, naming his land Shadwell after the London parish where his wife Jane Randolph was born. It was here, April 13, 1743, that Thomas Jefferson was born. He moved to Monticello mountain after the Shadwell house burned in 1770. Eventually, Shadwell became a "quarter farm" in the Monticello plantation system. Following archaeological investigations of the 1940s and 1950s, Monticello staff archaeologists and field school students have been excavating at Shadwell since 1990.

Despite the destructive forces of fire, plowing and serious soil erosion, recent excavations have begun to paint a clearer picture of Thomas Jefferson's birthplace. Masonry foundations and related scaffold holes found here suggest the location of the Shadwell house and massive chimney, a monument so prominent that it became a common eighteenth-century surveyor's landmark.

Less tangible archaeological remains also offer clues to the physical layout of Peter Jefferson's farm. Soil stains left by decayed posts indicate the course of a fence line which once separated the Jefferson family house from the slave quarters.

Beyond the ten acre concentration of living spaces, work areas and gardens, Peter Jefferson's Shadwell was devoted to tobacco agriculture. Later, as a Monticello quarter farm, the land was turned to a seven year crop rotation of wheat, corn and clover. Today the Shadwell fields are grazing land.

**GEORGE ROGERS CLARK BIRTHSITE**

"Buena Vista," an 80 acre estate located a mile and a half from the Charlottesville city limits, is a portion of a tract of 5,277 acres patented in 1734 by Jonathan Clark and inherited by his son, John. It was on this property that John Clark and Ann Rogers Clark built their first home and had their first children, the second being George Rogers Clark, hero of Vincennes. The land is near both Shadwell and Monticello, Jefferson property, and also the Meriwether family properties.

It is known that Clark's father was not a wealthy man, and the small dwelling on the property that served as John and Ann Rogers Clark's first home must also have been rustic by today's standards. The Wheeler family, owners of the property today, found a cabin built
THE MAPS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

by Elizabeth Langhorn
Introduction by Guy Benson

The theme of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation's 1995 Annual Meeting is "It All Began with Jefferson." It is said that Thomas Jefferson was the most knowledgeable person of his time on western America. Not only the spirit behind western exploration, he was actively involved in promoting and even planning expeditions. This was particularly true of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. How did this come about?

Thomas Jefferson accumulated more than 350 works on geography including 100 maps. More than a collector, he studied geography from the world views of the ancients to the latest publications of his time. He was a skilled surveyor and cartographer like his father.

In order to understand Jefferson's views on the West and the views of other principals involved in planning the Lewis and Clark Expedition, we have, with the help of the University of Virginia, put together an exhibit of maps and journals. Most of these items could have been found in Thomas Jefferson's library. The main focus of the exhibit is the planning of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the instruments carried by the explorers. Elizabeth Langhorn's article deals with this period. The exhibit also covers the evolving views of the "Passage to the Indies" and the "Northwest Passage," including those from French explorations of the Mississippi basin that established the Missouri River as the most likely route to the Pacific Ocean. Another part deals with personal relationships that Thomas Jefferson and Meriwether Lewis had with others in the Albemarle area who had tried fifty years earlier to find a route to the Pacific.

The exhibit consists of 65 items, almost all of them original, some very rare. Most are from the Alderman Library's Special Collections at the University of Virginia. A few have been lent by the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian and the Mariners Museum. The exhibit will be held in the McGregor Room of the Alderman Library from the middle of July to late September. The McGregor Room is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday. Attendees at the annual meeting will see the exhibit Monday, July 31, during a tour of the university. A reception for the "Friends of the Alderman Library" will be held Saturday afternoon, July 29. Members of the LCCTHF who are in Charlottesville that day are invited to attend.

The first Americans to make a map of their own country were Peter Jefferson, Thomas's father, and his partner, Joshua Fry. Fry died in 1754. He had bequeathed his surveyor's tools to Peter Jefferson. Some of these tools were undoubtedly inherited by his son Thomas, along with his father's map of Virginia and adjoining states. Hence, Thomas was raised in the aura of map making. The mapping of the vast country that lay beyond his father's map became a lifelong interest, coming to its final fruition in the great voyage of Lewis and Clark. Jefferson planned and sponsored this voyage during his presidency. It was the final result of his long pursued interest in continental voyaging, and in mapping the country that became part of the United States of America.

In 1805, Jefferson's plans had gone beyond this single voyage. The Lewis and Clark trip was only one of Jefferson's extensive plans for mapping the whole of the future United States. He had written a friend, "We shall delineate with correctness the whole great arteries of this great country," but even as president the only major journey he had been able to finance was that of Lewis and Clark. He had managed to sponsor one other, a rather lesser journey up the Red River across the Louisiana Territory, but this expedition never managed to reach the head water of the Red, turned back by the Spanish troops that still occupied the area.

It was Alexander Mackenzie's Voyage from Montreal, published in...
1801, to which Jefferson had turned in mapping the Lewis and Clark trip. He was, as always, ahead of his time. Many of the prominent people in New England were absorbed in their own shipping business, and did not at all share the President’s wider interest in mapping the western country. Jefferson had to move carefully. The expedition of Lewis and Clark was first presented to Congress as one of commercial interest. When Jefferson became president he enlisted Meriwether Lewis, first as his secretary, and then as the leader of what was to become the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Jefferson’s instructions to Lewis were to follow the River Missouri to its headwaters, to seek the headwaters of the Columbia, and to follow this river to the Pacific coast. Existing maps, particularly the map by Antoine Soulard of 1795, would be a good guide to what was already known of the proposed transcontinental route. What was entirely unknown was the extent of the mountains, now appropriately called the Rockies, between the Mississippi and the west coast.

Jefferson sent Lewis north to discuss with his scientific friends in Philadelphia what should be the principal concerns of the journey ahead. It was here that Lewis saw the map (now in the University of Virginia collection) drawn by Andrew Ellicott of his journey up the Mississippi. Lewis was to carry a minimum of scientific instruments: a two pole chain of 32 feet, compasses, a quadrant or octant, sextant and a chronometer. Jefferson also gave him detailed instructions as to his relations with the Indians whom he would constantly encounter on the journey, and on the possibilities of Indian trade. They were also to undertake careful observations of plants and animals encountered on the way. Lewis now enlisted his fellow commander on the journey, William Clark, an old friend from the days of his military service. They were to share an equal command, and Clark particularly became the recorder of the maps shown in the Virginia exhibit.

Jefferson, of course, had been collecting maps all his life. He, above all others, was the man involved in assembling the maps of the West, so far as it could be known before the expedition of Lewis and Clark. The expedition took on new meaning when, on March 10, 1804, France transferred the Louisiana Territory to the United States. This occurred before Lewis and Clark left the St. Louis area in May to begin their historic journey.

Among the maps in Jefferson’s possession at the time that the expedition finally took shape we may count two now in the University of Virginia collection. One was Jonathan Carver’s map of 1781. Carver wrote about his map in his Travels, “If one passed up a branch of the Missouri till having discovered the source of the Oregon or River of the West, on the other side of the summit of the lands that divide the waters which run into the Gulf of Mexico from those that fall into the Pacific Ocean, then the proper water communication across the continent would be determined.” Carver wrote from intelligence that he had gained from the Indians, but also from assumptions shared by almost all students of geography of the period of 1803. They believed that the connection between the headwaters of the Missouri and those of the River of the West were within easy reach of each other, and that a canal could be built between them.

This was the thinking that encouraged Jefferson to believe in an easy passage across the continent, which might lead to a passage around the world to India. However, this idea was not destined to survive the difficult passage of Lewis and Clark across the Rockies. In itself, crossing the continent was to be a more than adequate goal. The collecting of the best possible maps was a vital part of the preparation for the expedition. The map of 1755 made by the Englishman John Mitchell was highly thought of by Jefferson. It showed the ascent of the Missouri made by the French before that period. The upper Missouri area bore the legend that the "Missouri River is reckoned [to] run westward to the Mountains of New Mexico, as far as the Ohio does Eastward.” This comparison of the westward course of the Missouri with the eastward course of the Ohio became part of Jefferson’s thinking, although he was not aware of the difficult course of the upper Missouri.

Another map that was obtained in St. Louis was the one copied by Soulard, the St. Louis surveyor, from an original Spanish map. James McKay and John Evans, two men of Scottish and Welsh origin, made a trip in 1796-97 to search for evidence of Welsh journeys into the area of the Mandans. Their party included thirty-three men in four pirogues. Their trip up the Missouri to the Mandan villages is shown on the Indian Office Map by McKay as is the Evans trip to the Knife River in North Dakota. They had reached the Mandan villages where Lewis and Clark were to spend their first winter. Indian information obtained by Clark during this winter permitted him to extend the Indian Office Map, which had been sent to Lewis by Jefferson in 1804. The Evans map showed in far more detail than had formerly been available the course of the Missouri to the Mandans. Another map, by David Thomp-
Above: A closeup of a portion of the 1804 Arrowsmith map.
Below: A section of Capt. George Vancouver's map of the mouth of the Columbia River.

A section of Big White's map of 1805 as copied by Clark. It shows the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.
son, had offered a detailed picture of the Mandan villages.

In March 1803 Secretary of Treasury Albert Gallatin had been consulting with Jefferson over the map to be used by the Lewis and Clark party as they crossed the continent. In June, Jefferson drew up instructions for a new map, which should incorporate all that was already known of the transcontinental journey. "The object of your mission," wrote Jefferson, in his instructions to Lewis, "is to explore the Missouri River, and such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent..." This new map by English mapmaker Nicholas King of 1803 employed all the sources already mentioned, including Pacific coast material from the British naval surveys of Captain George Vancouver in 1792, plus the map of Aaron Arrowsmith, also an English mapmaker. Jefferson ordered a copy of this Arrowsmith map June 17, 1803. He also turned back to the Mackenzie map that seemed to show a clear connection between the Peace River, east of the mountains, and the Mackenzie-Tessee or Columbia River. It was the Arrowsmith map, however, which proved to be the most important guide to the two explorers in the heart of the continent. The region from the great bend of the Missouri River to the lower reaches of the Columbia was filled with more or less accuracy from this work of Aaron Arrowsmith. Lewis and Clark carried it on their transcontinental journey. A copy of this map is now in the Alderman Library.

During the winter at Fort Mandan, Clark had begun his collection of Indian maps. Sheheke, principal chief of a Mandan village, gave Clark "a sketch of the country as far as the high mountains, and on the south side of the River Rejone (Yellowstone)."

Clark continued to make his maps along the way. Their passage out of the Bitterroot Mountains was one of the most difficult parts of the entire journey. Game appeared to be non-existent in these mountains; they were reduced to eating one of their few surviving colts. Map 71 from Gary Moulton's Atlas shows the area of their final safe arrival at the Nez Perce village on the west side of the mountains. Here the Expedition camped at Welpipe Prairie, building canoes and preparing for the trip west. The party then followed the Snake River until reaching its confluence with the Columbia, then continued to the end of their western journey, at Fort Clatsop. Here the Corps spent the winter of 1805-1806 on the Pacific coast.

Of the many Indian maps put together by Clark on the journey we may mention several here. After crossing the Rockies they had received a map from Twisted Hair, the principal chief of the Nez Perce. He drew them a map on an elk skin that was welcomed by the expedition, as it showed the route that would take them to the Columbia. Another map by Hobots Ilpelp, a Nez Perce chief, showed the trails over the continental divide, and on an extended page a map of the adjoining Snake River country, also by Hobots Ilpelp. Clark put these maps together as they may have been traced for him, sometimes on the ground, at other times a little more permanently drawn on animal skins. They were all genuine Indian maps, one of the chief aids found by the party in making their way across country. Clark's achievement was all the more impressive when one realizes that Indian maps were not laid out as we do ours, oriented on a north/south axis. They often followed sun rise and sun set lines, or even more confusing, followed the direction of travel. These Indian maps were an immediate help to the men laboring across the continent.

Lewis and his party had crossed the continent, and not the least of their achievement had been mapping their course as they went.

On May 25, 1805, Jefferson had written a friend: "We shall delineate with correctness the great arteries of this great country: those who come after us will extend the ramifications as they become acquainted with them, and fill up the canvas we began." Years were to pass before anyone was to equal the mapping ability of Lewis and Clark.

—NOTES—


Ibid., p. 106.

Ibid., pp. 83-86.


Ibid., pp. 80-90.

Donald Jackson, Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill., p. 245.

Annual Meeting Update

Registrations are coming in quickly, and we look forward to a large group in Charlottesville July 30-August 2. There is no limit on registration. Any persons missing the Monday evening visit to Monticello will have other opportunities to visit Jefferson's home. The alternated evening at "Birdwell," also a Jefferson designed home, will have special features not available on any other occasion.

Jane Henley, Co-Chairman

Howell Bourke, Co-Chairman

MAY 1995
Lewis as Ethnographer: The Clatsops and the Chinooks

by Steven Ambrose

Chapter Twenty-seven

Important as Lewis’s biological and Clark’s geographical work at Fort Clatsop was, Lewis’s ethnological studies were even more valuable, because the plants and animals and the rivers and mountains they described in such painstaking detail are, mostly, still with us, but the coastal Indians are not. Badly depleted by two small pox epidemics in the decades before Lewis and Clark arrived, the Clatsops and Chinooks and their relatives were decimated by an epidemic of malaria in 1825-26. The handful of survivors mingled with whites and lost much of their culture. Within a generation of the winter of 1805-06, the once flourishing Chinookan family had almost ceased to exist. Lewis gave the world the first and by far the fullest description of this tribe.footnote

He did his ethnology on a daily basis, using his ears, eyes and tongue. He made a vocabulary. He described what he saw. And he spent hours interviewing Clatsops and Chinooks about their way of life.

The conversations were difficult. The sign-language of the Plains Indians was inadequate on the Pacific Coast, the Americans learned few Chinookan words, and the natives had only some bits and pieces of English. Lewis recorded on January 9 they used such words as “musquit, powder, shot, nife, file, damned rascal, sun of a bitch &c.” That wasn’t much. There was no Chinookan Sacagawea to translate for him.

Under the circumstances Lewis did his best, and although he complained about his inability to get into depth on such subjects as religion or politics, his portrait of the coastal Indians was rich and fascinating, if not complete.

They were unlike any Indians that Americans (other than sea captains and their crews) had ever encountered. They were “a mild inoffensive people,” Lewis wrote on January 4, in his first set of observations, “but will pilfer.” They were “great higlers in trade,” a consequence of their regular contact with trading vessels. But if a buyer walked away from an Indian seller, the Indian would be back the next day with a much reduced price. And sometimes they would sell a valuable article “for a bauble which pleases their fancy.”

Lewis did not at all approve of these practices, but he had to endure them while trying to profit from them. In his view, the cause was “an avaricious all grasping disposition.” But there were redeeming features. On January 6, Lewis described the Indians as “very loquacious and inquisitive; they possess good memories and have repeated to us the names [of the] captains of the vessels &c of many traders.” That was potentially useful information for the captains, who made a list of the ships and their skippers who traded regularly at the mouth of the Columbia.

Physically Lewis found the natives “generally low in stature, proportionally small...and much more illly formed than the Indians of the Missouri.” They had “thick broad flat feet, thick ankles, crooked legs wide mouths thick lips nose moderately large, fleshy, wide at the extremity with large nostrils, black eyes and black coarse hair.” They bound their women’s ankles, to produce swollen legs, a mark of beauty with them. They squatted rather than sat, which helped swell the legs. They practiced head-flattening by compressing the infant’s head between two boards.

They were always barefoot, and women as well as men covered themselves only from the waist up, for the good reason—as Lewis took care to note—that they lived in a damp but mild climate and were in and out of their canoes in waist deep water much of their time. Lewis remarked that he could do a visual examination for venereal disease on every man who came to the fort. He described their
cloaks, furs, hats and ornaments in considerable detail, then rendered his final, scathing judgment: "I think the most disgusting sight I have ever beheld is these dirty naked wenches."

Disconcerting as it was to a Virginia gentlemen to have fully exposed men and women squatting in front of him, Lewis was able to overcome his disgust and point out various positive attributes of the Clatsops and Chinooks. They built solid wood houses, 20 feet wide and up to 60 feet in length, divided into rooms where extended families lived. They had a fire in the center, slept on boards raised from the ground, and dried their fish and meat in the smoke. They had wooden bowls and spoons for eating, and woven baskets to store food.

Their bows were small, only two-and-a-half feet, but "extremely neat and very elastic." They were good for small game and fish, but not very effective with elk. "Money of the Elk we have killed since we have been here," Lewis noted on January 15, "have been wounded with these arrows, the short piece with the barb remaining in the animal and grown up in the flesh." They had no rifles, their only firearms "being oal refuse American and British Musquits which have been repaired for this trade...invariably in bad order." Therefore, their principal method of getting elk was to trap them in deadfalls and pits.

Their hats were a masterpiece of design. They were conic in shape, made of the bark of cedar and beargrass (obtained in trade with upriver Indians) woven tightly together, and held in place by a chin strap. The shape "casts the rain most effectually," Lewis noted. He and Clark found them so attractive and practical that they ordered two made-to-measure hats from a Clatsop woman. When the work was done, Lewis reported that they "fit us very well" and satisfied so completely that the captains bought hats for each of the men. Lewis remarked that the style of the hat "is that which was in vogue in the United States and great Britain in the years 1800 & 1801."

The canoes beat anything Lewis or Clark had ever seen. "I have seen the natives near the coast riding waves in these canoes with safety and apparently without concern where I should have thought it impossible for any vessel of the same size to live a minute," Lewis wrote on February 1. Some of the larger canoes were up to 50 feet long and could carry five tons or thirty people. They were "waxed painted and ornamented with curious images at bough and Stern." Their paddles, too, were of a superior design. They chiseled out the canoes using only old files embedded in a block of wood as a handle. "A person would suppose that the forming of a large canoe with an instrument like this was the work of several years," Lewis wrote, but to his astonishment "these people make them in a few weeks."

So impressed was Lewis that he came as close as he ever did to praising the Clatsops and Chinooks. The canoes, he wrote, along with "the woodwork and sculpture of these people as well as these hats and their waterproof baskets evince an ingenuity by no means common among the Aborigines of America."

"They are generally cheerful but never gay," Lewis observed. He described their games and their gambling proclivities, but apparently saw no dances or celebrations. For pleasure, he found that they were "excessively fond of smoking tobacco." They inhaled deeply, swallowing the smoke from many draws "untill they became surcharged with this vapour when they puff it out to a great distance through their nostrils and mouth." Lewis had no doubt that smoking in this manner made the tobacco "much more intoxicating." He was convinced that "they do possess themselves of all it's [tobacco's] virtues in their fullest extent."

To Lewis's approval, "these people do not appear to know the use of spirituous liquors, they never having once asked us for it." He assumed that the captains on the trading vessels never paid for furs with whiskey, "a very fortunate occurrence, as well for the natives themselves, as for the quiet and safety of thos whites who visit them."

They were peaceful people who fought neither among themselves nor against others. "The greatest harmony appears to exist among them," Lewis wrote. Their chiefs were not hereditary. A chief's "authority or the deference paid him is in exact equilibrio with the popularity or voluntary esteem he has acquired among the individuals of his band." His power "does not extend further than a mere repremand for any improper act of an individual." Their laws consisted of "a set of customs which have grown out of their local situations."

The Chinookan Indians at the mouth of the Columbia were at the center of a vast trade empire that ran from the Rocky Mountains to the Hawaiian Islands and on to the Orient. Lewis was keenly interested in how it worked and made such inquiries as he could.

"There is a trade continually carried on by the natives of this river," he learned, "each trading some article or other with their neighbours above and below them; and thus articles which are vended by the whites at the entrance of
this river, find their way to the most distant nations inhabiting it's water."

The trading ships came to the Columbia in April and remained until October. The whites did not come ashore to establish trading posts; instead the natives would visit them in their canoes, bringing furs and other items to barter. The ships anchored in today's Baker Bay, which was "spacious and commodious, and perfectly secure from all except the S. and S.E. winds...fresh water and wood are very convenient and excellent timber for refitting and repairing vessels."8

No sailing vessel could possibly come to the Pacific Northwest from London or Boston in one year, which led Lewis to speculate that there had to be a trading post down the coast to the southwest, or perhaps on some island in the Pacific. He was wrong about the trading post, right about the island. Although he never knew of its existence, the trading base was Hawaii.

Lewis was always interested in how Indian tribes treated their women. His comparisons were between one tribe and another, never between Indian male-female relations and those between Virginia planters and their women, much less between slave-owners and female slaves.

He noted first that the Indians had no compunctions about discussing their women even in their presence, "and of their every part, and of the most formillar connection." They did not hold their virtue in high estimation "and will even prostitute their wives and daughters for a fishing hook or a strand of beads." As with other Indians, the women did every kind of domestic work, but unlike other tribes, Chinookan men shared the drudgery. Even more surprising to Lewis, "notwithstanding the survile manner in which they treat their women [the men] pay much more respect to their judgment and opinions in many respects than most indian nations; their women are permitted to speak freely before them, and sometimes appear to command with a tone of authority."

Old people were treated with rather more deference and respect than among the Plains Indians, in Lewis's judgment because the old timers among the Chinookans made a contribution to obtaining a livelihood. That observation got him off on a philosophical point. "It appears to me that nature has been much more deficient in her filial tie than in any other of the strong affections of the human heart," he wrote. So far as he could tell, the American practice of seeing to the ease and comfort of their old folks was a product of civilization, not human nature.

That got him to thinking about the Plains Indians. When their men or women got too old to keep up on a hunt or journey, it was the practice of their children "to leave them without compunction or remorse; on those occasions they usually place within their reach a small peace of meat and a platter of water, telling the poor old superannuated wretch for his consolation, that he or she had lived long enough, that it was time they should dye and go to their relations who can afford to take care of them much better than they could."9

When Clark copied that passage, it reminded him of an experience he had the previous winter among the Mandans. An old man had asked him for something to ease the pain in his back. "His grand Son a Young man rebuked the old man and Said it was not worth while, that it was time for the old man to die."

The Chinookan people buried their dead in canoes. The craft were placed on a scaffold, with a paddle, furs, eating implements and other articles. A larger canoe was then lifted over the canoe casket and secured with cords. "I cannot understand them sufficiently to make any enquiries relative to their religious opinions," Lewis lamented, "but presume from their depositing various articles with their dead, that they believe in a state of future existence."

Although Lewis never acknowledged it, obviously the Corps of Discovery could not have gotten through the winter on the coast without the Clatsops and Chinooks. They provided priceless information—where the elk were, where the whale had come ashore, who the ships' captains were and when they came—along with critical food supplies. It was only thanks to the natives' skills as fishermen and root collectors that the American got through the winter.

Lewis called them savages, even though they never threatened—much less committed—acts of violence, however great their numerical advantage. Their physical appearance disgusted him. He condemned their petty thievery and sexual morals, and their sharp trading practices. Except for their skill as canoe builders, hat makers, and wood workers, he found nothing to admire in his winter neighbors.

And yet the Clatsops and Chinooks, without rifles, managed to live much better than the Americans on the coast of the Pacific Northwest. They had adjusted to their environment far better than the men of the expedition managed to do. The resources they drew on were renewable, whereas the Americans had shot out all the

(Ethnographer continued on page 31)
"My Boy Pomp"

About That Name

by Joseph A. Mussulman

It's easy to begin a letter, assuming you have a good reason for writing. You extend a few verbal handshakes, then get to the point. Pen and ink is all you have at hand. No face, no voice, no body-language to finesse the raw words. You close with some sort of a word-wave, and sign your name. Perhaps you tag on a "by the way" to underscore your message, or ease the going.

Aboard the pirogue, near the Arikara village, on August 20, 1806, Captain William Clark writes a letter to "Mr. Teousant Charbono." They parted company only three days before, at the Mandan village where, twenty-one months earlier, Charbonneau had signed on as an interpreter. "I had not time to talk with you as much as I intended," Clark begins. "You have been a long time with me and have conducted yourself in such a manner as to gain my friendship."

He compliments Sacagawea: "...your woman who accompanied you that long dangerous and fatiguing route to the Pacific Ocean and back deserves a greater reward for her attention and services on that route than we had in our power to give her at the Mandans."

Then to the point—his affection and concern for Charbonneau's child, Jean Baptiste: "As to your little Son (my boy Pomp) you well know my fondness for him and my anxiety to take and raise him as my own child." Clark repeats the offer he made verbally on August 17th, to help the boy's father find a permanent livelihood after the expedition is over, and mentions the boy again: "...or if you wish to return to trade with the Indians and will leave your little Son Pomp with me, I will assist you with..."—and so on. "If you are disposed to accept either of my offers to you," continues the Captain, "and will bring down your Son your fam' [femme, woman] Janey had best come along with you to take care of the boy till I get him."

It's a remarkable plan for the reserved, unmarried Clark to commit himself to raising someone else's child—especially one whose developmental stage could scarcely have offered many clues to his future personality or intelligence.

As if the crusty French trader might turn him down on all counts—or was it to capture the man's attention by a hint of intrigue?—Clark adds a mysterious warning: "Keep this letter and let not more than one or 2 persons see it, and when you write to seal your letter. I think you best not determine which of my offers to accept until you see me. Come prepared to accept of either which you may chuse after you get down." There's a sense of urgency in Clark's tone that seems inconsistent with the circumstances, for on the 17th he had noted in his journal that Charbonneau had agreed to let him take Baptiste, that "butfull promising Child," to raise in such a manner as he deemed proper. And it's understood that it will be another year before the boy will be old enough to leave his mother.

On July 25, 1806, nearly a month before he wrote his letter to Charbonneau, and in what was perhaps the grandest of all the captains' nominations, Clark gave the name "Pompy's Tower" to a 120-foot-high sandstone butte on the bank of the Yellowstone River, about 28 miles downstream from present-day Billings, Montana.

From its summit Clark could see a "delightful prospect of the extensive Country around"—snow-capped mountains on the horizon, beyond broad plains abounding with buffalo, elk and wolves. Today, in that vast landscape where every geologic feature is an overstatement commensurate with the Big Sky above, it's difficult to identify "Pompy's Tower" from Interstate 94. Those "high romantic Cliffs" that "approach & jut over the water for Some distance both above and below," overshadow it. Indeed, we enjoy a view, selected for us by the modern highway's engineers, that Clark and his men could have gained only at great expense in time and energy—of which they were in short supply.

In the first narrative of the expedition, published by Paul Allen in 1814, editor Nicholas Biddle changed "Pompy's Tower" to "Pompey's Pillar," clearly assuming that Clark meant to liken the landmark to a famous monument in Egypt. But since Clark's letter has come to light, the preferred conclusion is that he named it for the...
Charbonneaus' child, though there's no specific link in the journals. In fact, as if the two were separate in his mind, Clark gave the name "baptists Creek" to the "large Brook" entering the Yellowstone River opposite.

As Arlen Large has pointed out, the publication in 1803 of Vivant Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt made the 99-foot red granite Corinthian column standing atop the highest hill in Alexandria, an icon for the currently fashionable interest in the exotic Near East. By 1815, if not earlier, it was well-enough known to serve in a simile for long odds:...like comparing "Pompey's pillar to a stick of sealing-wax."?

The common noun pomp, derived from a Greek word for procession, acquired in the late 18th Century the connotation of "ostentatious display and vain glory," from which it needed but a short semantic glissade to become pompous, "an exaggerated display of self-importance or dignity." Bostonians were sometimes referred to as "Pomkkins," owing to their supposed appetite for pumpkins, and the city and its environs were jokingly called "Pumpkinshire." A person with an inflated ego was a "big pumpkin," or "some punkins." Similarly, the proper noun Pompey, spelled with or without an e, occupied a firm place in the American vernacular throughout most of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, along with a thread leading from Plutarch via Shakespeare, the slave trade, and the post-Revolutionary-era ballroom.

It was possibly from Plutarch's Lives that Shakespeare learned of Gnaeus Pompeius who, at the age of twenty-three, earned the surname magnus for his victory over the Marian, and became the champion of the Roman aristocracy, only to be defeated in battle by Julius Caesar in 48 B.C. and forced to flee to Alexandria, where he was assassinated. Moreover, the playwright clearly assumed that his audience was familiar enough with the ancient Roman general to make jokes about him, for he gave his name to a comic character in Measure for Measure—a glib and
clownish bartender and pimp. Hauled before judge Escalus, the “servant” of Mistress Overdone is cross-examined:

Escalus. What’s your name, master tapster?

Clo. Pompey.

Escalus. What else?

Clo. Bum, sir.

Escalus. Troth, and your bum is the greatest thing about you; so that, in the beastiest sense, you are Pompey the great.

Escalus dismisses the clown with a warning: “I advise you, let me not find you before me again upon any complaint whatsoever...:

If I do, Pompey, I shall beat you to your tent and prove a shrewd Caesar to you.”

For practical, rather than literary, reasons the name worked its way into common usage in the Colonies, possibly bringing with it some vague awareness of Shakespeare’s Pompey. As a part of the “breaking” process, slave traders usually gave their chattel “Christian” names, most often from the Old Testament, but sometimes from the Classics, and even from Shakespeare. If a young slave or indentured servant showed an ingratiating manner, a sense of humor, and perhaps even the appropriate physical attributes, then Pompey—or Pomp for short—might be just the right choice.

There were numerous African-American Pompeys in the colonies, especially in the Northeast. There was, for instance, Pompey of Braintree, one of the minutemen who responded to Paul Revere’s midnight alarm on April 18, 1775. Four years later, General Anthony Wayne was aided in the battle at Stony Point by a black soldier-spy named Pompey.

The name Pompey also evolved into a symbol of popular musical culture when colonial African-Americans modified the jig, an old English popular dance, with their own style of footwork. By about 1775, “Negro jigs,” or “scamper dances,” were beginning to be popular among whites in Britain and America. As a result, the tunes to at least three of them were published in Scotland in 1782: “Negro Dance,” “Congo—A Jig,” and “Pompey ran away...Negroe jig.”

If this was a true reflection of their popularity on this side of the Atlantic, then it is at least conceivable that Private George Gibson, the “other” fiddler in the company (Pierre Cruzatte was on the Missouri with Meriwether Lewis), knew them. This is not meant to imply that “Pompey ran away” inspired the boy’s name, but only that the naming could have been celebrated with it. To be sure, we have no evidence that Gibson carried his own fiddle on the journey, but he could well have given voice to the tune, or at least whistled it, if he knew it.

As recently as June 6, July 13 and August 3, 1806, the Charbonneaus’ boy was still “the child,” for the record. By the time the well-known landmark was reached, on July 25, he was just a little over seventeen months old.

What sort of a child could Jean Baptiste Charbonneau have been, that Clark should have been so fond of him? “Cultures construct children,” it has been said. But cross-cultural differences between Euro-American child-rearing and the boy’s Metis-Shoshone-Hidatsa heritage, compounded by the time differential, preclude any possibility of measuring his developmental stage as of August, 1806. It is perhaps reasonable to assume, however, that in the last few weeks before the expedition reached his Mandan village birthplace, he may have grown to be a catalyst between two cultures, focusing love like a puppy.

Very likely, he had learned to walk, even to run, with an eighteen-month-old’s stride—to prance, hop, stagger, sometimes do a face-plant in the dust, or a comic pratfall on his diapered bum. Might latent feelings of affection have surged to the surface among the weather-beaten and hardship-hardened men? At dusk, when it was too dark to work on the canoes, or hunt for game, or track down those damned horses, might the child have become the center of attention?

Was he cute? A clown? A little “Pomp,” “some punkins,” scam-
you and your family great suc­cess..."

But he can't forego one more statement of his abiding affection, and continues without a pause, "...& with anxious expectations of seeing..."

The right words spring to mind. "...my little dancing boy baptized..."

Then back to the formula. "...I shall remain your friend..."

If we lean close, we fancy we can see the smile bend his lips, hear the crisp, low chuckle in his throat, and feel the ripple of joy that draws his pen through the restrained flourishes of his signature.

...William Clark."

NOTES


3 Moulton 8:255.


5 July 25, 1806; Moulton 8:225, 228n. On his map (Moulton, Atlas map 116), Clark labeled the stream “River Baptizes nearly dry.” In the journal entry is showed "some running muddy water." Regarding theories about the naming of the stream, see Arlen Large, "Pompeys Pillar: Should mere fragments of facts become a ‘general’ conclusion?" WPO. 16 (August 1990), p. 17.

6 Large, p. 14


9 Act 2, scene 1. It may also have been from the configuration of Pompey’s "burn" that, in Newfoundland, a small sloping teakettle came to be called a pompey. See Harold Wentworth, American Dialect Dictionary (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1944).


13 "Pompey ran away. Negro Jig,” in A Selection of Scotch, English, Irish and Foreign Airs, Adapted for the Flute, Violin or German Flute...2 vols. (Glasgow: J. Aird, 1782), I:57. This publication also contained the first printed version of the tune to the popular Revolutionary-era song “Yankee Doodle.”


15 Not nineteen months, as Clark writes on August 17, 1806 (Moulton 8:305).


Joseph A. Mussulman, a professor emeritus at the University of Montana, is the author of several books on music history, biography and appreciation. He also has written and directed multimedia and audio interpretive programs about various national parks and historic sites. Dr. Mussulman is planning an interactive multimedia CD-ROM series on Lewis and Clark.

National Park Service Joins Lewis & Clark Efforts in Great Falls

by Terry Korpela

The Lewis and Clark Interpretive Association is excited to announce that it has been awarded a $10,600 grant from the National Park Service Challenge Cost Share Project to help fund three ongoing projects. All three projects are involved with the upcoming Seventh Annual Lewis and Clark Festival to be held in Great Falls, Montana, June 22-25, 1995.

The first of three projects is the funding of the Festival Brochure. The Interpretive Association was allocated $2,600 to print and mail the brochure. These funds helped us revamp the brochure with a new cover, a few layout changes, and an update of the photos used in the brochure.

The second of three projects is the funding of additional items for the Living History part of our Festival. Items such as buckskins, replicate cooking utensils, cloth for new clothing, and buffalo meat will all be purchased to enhance the authenticity of the encampment. This year’s encampment promises only to be bigger and better with the allocation of $2,500 to purchase these items.

The last of our three projects is for funding of four additional Lewis and Clark traveling trunks. In the spring of 1994 the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Association unveiled the first two traveling trunks/curriculum guides to be used in the Great Falls School District as a supplement to the fourth grade Montana History unit. These trunks were unveiled at the Festival in conjunction with the graduate education course taught during the weekend. The enthusiasm was so high among the teachers who attended the workshop that we knew (NPS continued on page 31)
FOUNDATION HAS POTENTIAL FOR CONTINUED GROWTH

In the February 1995 issue of We Proceeded On an article entitled “Limits to Growth” presented a 5-year history of “source” of operating income of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation (L&CTHF). This issue will address “use” of Foundation operating income. Operating income excludes gifts to restricted funds whose principal cannot be used but includes investment income from such funds which is used to support designated work of the foundation. Table I illustrates the foundation’s major expenditures for each of the previous 5 years ending June 30, 1994. Expenditures of unlisted committees have been combined in a single item, “Other Committees,” in order to focus attention on the foundation’s principal costs.

TABLE I
Operating Expense for Fiscal Year Ending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>6-30-90</th>
<th>6-30-91</th>
<th>6-30-92</th>
<th>6-30-93</th>
<th>6-30-94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We Proceeded On</td>
<td>$26,145</td>
<td>$20,737</td>
<td>$21,536</td>
<td>$33,977</td>
<td>$28,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>5,420</td>
<td>4,718</td>
<td>5,502</td>
<td>6,256</td>
<td><strong>4,225</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Secretary</td>
<td>3,756</td>
<td>4,692</td>
<td>2,335</td>
<td>4,192</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary Grants</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>*2,650</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP&amp;PR Committee</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>5,919</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>2,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications Committee</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>9,533</td>
<td>8,787</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>2,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Committees</td>
<td>2,146</td>
<td>4,443</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>4,640</td>
<td>3,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$43,356</td>
<td>$51,935</td>
<td>$49,504</td>
<td>$54,735</td>
<td>$47,099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* $10,000 loan excluded because it has since been repaid.
** $6,500 in purchases excluded because they were paid for from special-purpose funding.

The great majority of the work of the foundation is accomplished by volunteer effort. Nonetheless, there are exceptions: the editor of WPO and the membership secretary are compensated. Moreover, beginning in November, 1994 (part of the current fiscal year), Jay Vogt was employed as the foundation’s part-time executive director. However, a large part of his work will be paid for by the National Park Service (NPS) because he is engaged in foundation activities of interest to NPS, such as protection and promotion of the trail. Initially, it is expected that the largest part of Jay’s non-NPS-financed compensation will be paid for with investment income from the Fellow Fund.

Publishing WPO is the largest expense of the foundation. In the last 5 years, that cost averaged 54% of total expense. However, a little more than half that expense, 54%, was paid for by investment income from the Bronze Fund. Table II shows for each of the 5 years, the percentage of that expense which was paid by Bronze Fund investment income. For purpose of that comparison, applicable investment income excludes unrealized capital gains and losses. WPO is the primary instrument through which the foundation achieves its purpose.

TABLE II
Part of WPO Costs Paid by Bronze Fund Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>6-30-90</th>
<th>6-30-91</th>
<th>6-30-92</th>
<th>6-30-93</th>
<th>6-30-94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WPO Publishing Costs</td>
<td>$26,145</td>
<td>$20,737</td>
<td>$21,536</td>
<td>$33,977</td>
<td>$28,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze Fund Income</td>
<td>19,089</td>
<td>16,203</td>
<td>10,918</td>
<td>7,980</td>
<td>16,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Applicable</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Administration includes accounting assistance, legal services, bank service charges, insurance, phone, postage, post office box rental and other costs of officers and the executive committee needed to administer the foundation.

Membership secretary costs include billing of membership dues, maintenance of membership records, maintenance of the foundation’s mailing list for WPO and attendant correspondence. About half the total expense is for postage.

The monetary grants committee evaluates grant requests and provides follow-up control to monitor grants approved by the board of directors.

Membership promotion and public relations includes cost of printing membership applications and occasional advertising intended to increase foundation membership.

Publications committee costs result from preparation and sale of publications.

Other committees’ costs include those of annual meeting, archives, audio-visual, awards, bicentennial, chapter formation and liaison (formerly new entities), education (formerly audio visual), genealogy, merchandising, national Lewis & Clark Trail coordination, planned giving and planning and development.

The finance committee, which has general oversight of foundation finances and investments, has submitted no expense for reimbursement.

24  WE PROCEEDED ON

MAY 1995
Planning giving committee expenses have been limited to costs associated with Fellow Fund awards. The primary purpose of the planned giving committee is to solicit restricted-fund contributions for the foundation. Investment income from such funds is used to support designated work of the foundation.

Some committee members pay personally whatever duplication, postage and telephone costs are incurred by them on behalf of the foundation.

As they occurred, relatively small and intermittent, operating deficits did not appear to be much of a problem. However, when such losses are viewed on a cumulative basis, the financial strain of them becomes apparent. Table III compares the Foundation's unrestricted, restricted and total reserves. Unrestricted reserves are those whose investment income and principal may be used for any reasonable expense of the foundation. Restricted reserves are those whose investment income only can be used and that for expense of a designated work. Examples of restricted reserves at fiscal year-end 1993-94 are the Bronze Fund, referred to earlier, $177,184, and the Fellow Fund, $42,520. Other restricted reserves, some of whose principal, as well as investment income, may be used, amounted to $10,152. Total reserves represent the sum of unrestricted and restricted reserves.

**TABLE III**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year-End</th>
<th>Unrestricted Reserves</th>
<th>Restricted Reserves</th>
<th>Total Reserves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985-6</td>
<td>$100,080</td>
<td>$81,091</td>
<td>$181,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-7</td>
<td>92,893</td>
<td>115,945</td>
<td>208,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-8</td>
<td>80,664</td>
<td>145,945</td>
<td>226,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-9</td>
<td>77,947</td>
<td>157,204</td>
<td>235,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-0</td>
<td>73,510</td>
<td>172,595</td>
<td>246,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1</td>
<td>78,228</td>
<td>176,698</td>
<td>254,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-2</td>
<td>75,420</td>
<td>182,875</td>
<td>258,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**1993-4</td>
<td>37,458</td>
<td>229,856</td>
<td>267,314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* First year equipment-depreciation charges used.

** First year assets adjusted for unrealized capital gains and losses.

Table III contains both good news and bad news. The good news is that since fiscal year-end 1986, the foundation's restricted reserves have grown from $81,091 to $229,856. That growth resulted mostly from bronze sales, Fellow Fund contributions and also from investment income additions made during years when funds and bequests were used to pay a significant share of operating expenses. The bad news is that over that same period, unrestricted reserves diminished from $100,080 to $37,458. Gradual operating-expense increases with relatively static operating income since 1985-6 have impacted negatively and severely on the foundation's unrestricted reserves.

The primary reason the foundation has experienced more financial strain in recent years than it did in an earlier period is that for many years Robert and Ruth Lange provided, without cost to the foundation, editor and membership secretary services, as well as a host of other administrative duties now divided primarily between past presidents Robert Doerk and Donald Nell. Editorial and membership secretary services have in recent years been compensated ones. A secondary reason for less strain in earlier years is that in 1986, 7 and 8, the foundation received about $50,000 in bequests which added to the foundation's revenue stream. Had that $50,000 been placed in one of the foundation's restricted funds, the foundation would be in a stronger position than it is. Unrestricted funds are easily expended while restricted ones can provide income in perpetuity.

It is clear that a change of course is needed. What can be done to stem the drain of the foundation's unrestricted assets? First, the board of directors can increase dues of its general membership categories as it did last year with its contributing membership program categories. The foundation's present general membership dues are well below the level of comparable organizations. General membership dues include the one year, the family and the three year. Second, more foundation members can voluntarily upgrade their level of participation in the contributing membership program. Third, members can make other cash gifts to the foundation. Fourth, members can contribute to the restricted funds so that investment income from those funds can be used to support the work of the foundation in perpetuity.

Potential for continued growth is present. Achievement of that potential can be accomplished with continued generous support of faithful foundation members who are committed to the purpose of the L&CTHF. That purpose is "to stimulate nationally, public interest in matters related to the Lewis & Clark Expedition."

--L. Edwin Wang
Chairman, Finance Committee
Portage Route Chapter
Great Falls, Montana

by Marcia Staigmiller, President

The Portage Route Chapter (PRC), founded in 1983, has entered its second decade as enthusiastic and vibrant as an organization can be. In fact, with the prospect of the Lewis and Clark Trail Interpretive Center construction coming within reach, we are more committed than ever. Our stated purpose "...is to organize activities and to stimulate public interest and awareness in matters relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803-06," and looking back over the tremendous number of events, publications and activities the Chapter has involved itself in our purpose continues to be fulfilled.

Our initial venture beyond chapter organization was to participate in the Great Falls Centennial Portage Re-enactment and the creation of the Robert Orduno mural depicting the portage that hangs in the Great Falls International Airport and was dedicated during the 1984 Annual Meeting. Given that kind of a jump start we have had a great deal to live up to. Montanans are up to the challenge, and so "we proceeded on."

The core of our efforts remains in the area of education. We have had a continuous program series open to the public since our inception. We have hosted a "Read On" series in cooperation with the Montana Committee for the Humanities and intend to sponsor a new series in the future. The topics, while always related to the Expedition, have ranged from Native American life, medicine, botany, geography, boat building, Jeffersonian concepts of agriculture, music, trade and expansion to more in-depth research into the Journals and the Corps of Discovery.

Through the outreach efforts of many members we have expanded our role in Montana schools. Members of the Honor Guard give their personal time to research and create authentic outfits, crafts and the lifestyle of the expedition that they share with students of all ages. They practice and refine flag ceremonies, sending a strong patriotic message to everyone who is fortunate enough to experience their presentations. The Interpretive Association, in addition to co-sponsoring the Read On Series, has developed an excellent curriculum guide for elementary teachers and two trunks that provide true "hands on" opportunities to stimulate the teaching of history and the Lewis & Clark story. The success of this effort has been validated by the awarding of a National Park Service grant to fund additional trunks for statewide use.

The Seventh Annual Lewis and Clark Festival, June 22-25, 1995, continues to grow in authenticity and numbers. It has brought very complimentary comments from Steve Ambrose, Jim Ronda and Dayton Duncan and because of the Honor Guard’s commitment to remaining true to the period, they have been used in many film productions. The seminar, a sparkling event, will feature author and historian Steven Ambrose sharing his theory on the death of Meriwether Lewis from his forthcoming book on Lewis. This jam-packed weekend draws visitors from across the nation and around the world.

We publish a quality newsletter, The Portage Chronicle, four times a year, a two map set on parchment of Clark’s survey of the Great Falls of the Missouri and the Bergantino overlay map of the Portage that includes journal notations. The Association continues the distribution and sale of Ella Mae Howard’s book, Lewis and Clark in Central Montana and the Renner video of Lewis & Clark Art. Our latest publication project is to develop a complete road log to the sites within the Russell Country Tourism Region similar to one prepared for last year’s Annual Meeting by the Travelers’ Rest Chapter. A second book targeting the flora and fauna of Lewis and Clark in Montana is being written by member Margaret Adams.

Research of historical markers and other aspects of the Corps is ongoing. Applications for certified site designations have been approved and others submitted and waiting approval through the efforts of Past President Phil Scriver. The heroic bronze, "Explorers at the Portage" graces the Broadwater Overlook, home of the Great Falls Visitors Center where the Portage Route Chapter has installed an excellent display featuring the White Bear (Grizzly) and the Corps’ activities in the area. We sing and play music of the period, go on nature hikes along the trail, debate and discuss the finer points of the expedition, case commemorative coins, encourage artists to use their talents to interpret life on the trail and generally share our enthusiasm in every way possible.

The chapter considers it very important to build liaisons with institutions and organizations that provide historical, cultural and
Library Seeks to Expand Lewis and Clark Holdings

by John Mark Lambertson
NFTC Director and Archivist

It was only three and a half years ago that the Merrill J. Mattes Research Library was created at the National Frontier Trails Center (NFTC) in Independence, Missouri. Yet in that time the collection has grown so rapidly in size and acclaim that it is believed to be the largest research library in the nation devoted to the overland trail experience and America's western expansion.

The collection, operated by the National Frontier Trails Center and partly owned by the Oregon-California Trails Association (OCTA), was born when noted trails historian Merrill Mattes donated his extensive personal library to OCTA. In the past three years that core collection has nearly doubled in size from other donations and purchases. Among the notable additions has been the transferral of twenty-three cubic feet of Mattes manuscripts from the Nebraska State Historical Society. The collection now totals nearly 2,000 books, over 100 cubic feet of manuscripts, plus many maps, photographs, and periodicals.

The library's focus is on the overland trail experience, especially the diaries, journals, letters and recollections of those who made the trip West. Its broader scope, however, stretches from the explorations of Lewis and Clark to the coming of the transcontinental railroad. Therefore, there are sections on such diverse subjects as Lewis and Clark, Indians, trail guides, artists, mountain men, transportation, women, mining, biographies, Mormons, forts, railroads, Pony Express, military, and the Southwest, among others.

Recently, a computerized list of all 2,000 diaries and recollections in the library was made and also a computerized catalog of every volume on the shelves. These two monumental tasks, requiring hundreds of hours of labor, were accomplished by National Frontier Trails Center volunteers, led by NFTC staff.

The library does have needs and we are especially eager to expand our holdings on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. During 1994 the Friends of the National Frontier Trails Center purchased copies of all back issues of We Proceeded On and other foundation publications. Besides always welcoming additional donations of books or entire personal libraries, the Mattes Library is seeking back issues of western state historical society periodicals. While many of these publications are of better quality than others, or have more articles related to westward expansion, it is more logical to try to acquire complete runs of such series than to play a complicated "pick and choose" game of acquisition of individual issues.

We would be delighted to hear from Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation members who have books, periodicals, or other materials they would like to donate. Please write or call John Mark Lambertson, National Frontier Trails Center, 518 W. Pacific, Independence, MO 64050, (816) 325-7577.

PORTAGE ROUTE—Cont. from p. 26

eductional opportunities. This outreach manifests itself in various ways from financial donations toward raising the matching funds for the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center to L & C Fund Inc., whose board includes many PRC members, and from the C.M. Russell Museum where the foundation archives are presently stored, to working with the Cascade County Historical Society. We provide speakers for all types of programs, co-sponsor a National Trails Day event, and are presently joining forces with several other groups to plan the first annual "marathon" show and tell schedule during National Museum Week May 14-22.

The Portage Route Chapter is an expansive and growing organization (122 members) with room for many interests and talents. We have provided leadership in securing an interpretive center of national stature in Montana and contributed to the preservation of our nation's legacy. In the process we have been enlightened and had a great deal of fun and fellowship. It is with the spirit of the Corps of Discovery that the Portage Route Chapter, Great Falls, Montana, "Proceeds On."

MAY 1995

CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE: Lorenzo Chilliheri's bronze "The Strongest Bond," (Sacajawea with infant Baptiste) on walnut base. 181/2" x 10" $4,500 (Current price on secondary market $7,000.) Photo available for serious inquiries. Ann Johnston, BONAVENTURA BOOKS, P.O. Box 2709, Evergreen, CO 80439. Phone 303-674-4830, Fax 303-670-5424.

OUT OF PRINT LEWIS & CLARK BOOKS. Free occasional lists. Dick Perier Books, P.O. Box 1, Vancouver, WA 98666.
MARJORIE CLARK SUTCH

Marjorie Sutch, a long-time resident of Richland, Washington, died Monday, January 16 in Lansing, Michigan.

Mrs. Sutch was born in Blue Earth Country, Minnesota in 1911. She was trained as a psychiatric nurse at the Menninger Sanitarium in Topeka, Kansas. She married G. Charles Sutch, M.D. in 1941. The Sutches moved to Richland in 1949, where Dr. Sutch practiced psychiatry until his death in 1970.

Marjorie Sutch served on the Richland City Advisory Council from 1951 through 1954. She also served on the Benton County Parks Board for 22 years beginning in 1953; served four terms as board chairwoman; and played an important role in the creation and early development of Columbia Park. She served many years as a member of the State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee since its inception in 1965. She served on the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Annual Meeting Committee for the 1983 meeting held in Pasco, Washington and worked for many years on behalf of the Sacajawea Interpretive Center. She served as a board member of the Washington State Parks Foundation from 1972 through 1979. In 1970 she received the Lay Award for park work from the Washington Park and Recreation Society. She was active in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s in many other community activities including the Richland Health Council, the Safety Council, the Mental Health Organization, the Library Board, the League of Women Voters, the Symphony Guild, and the local Red Cross Organization.

The family suggests a memorial contribution to the Benton County Facilities and Parks Department, 1766 Fowler, Suite D, Richland, WA 99352, or the American Parkinson Disease Association, 60 Bay Street, Staten Island, NY 10301.

ROBERT EDMOND SINGER

Robert Edmond Singer, 72, a retired music teacher, outfitter and carpenter died February 19 at the hospital in Fort Benton, Montana of chronic upper respiratory disease.

Bob was born at Purewater, Montana to Durbin and Anna Singer, February 27, 1922 on his parents' homestead. He served as a military policeman in the United States Army Air Corps during World War II.

He started teaching music and band in 1949, and taught in Jordan and Fort Benton for 24 years. He was an accomplished saxophonist and played "big band" in the service and during his college years and played in small combos thereafter. He was a member of the Fort Benton City Band.

He was an avid scholar of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and Montana history and spent approximately 30 years in outfitting river trips on the Missouri below Fort Benton. He was a member of the National Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and the Great Falls Portage Route Chapter.

A TRIBUTE TO BOB SINGER

Bob Singer was my friend and mentor. We shared many campfires under star-filled skies; speaking of family, philosophy, and all the good things of life.

My great good fortune was having the opportunity to share his love for and experience with the river. In his unassuming manner, I watched Bob win the respect and friendship of the famous, the many Lewis and Clark scholars, and the wealthy during his thirty years of running Missouri River Outfitters.

As Bob related the history and folklore of the area to his guests, the days of the wild Indian, Corps of Discovery, fur trader, and steamboat captains came alive. His passion for life on the river was so great that his guests were soon living with the river, instead of merely passing through.

They say that captains who spent their lives sailing the ocean have salt water in their veins. If that is true the wild, muddy waters of the Upper Missouri flowed through Bob's heart.

I was fortunate to call Bob a friend, and mourn his passing. But his spirit will always live in the hearts of his family and friends; and in the lore of the river.

---Larry J. Cook

---

Can You Take It With You?

Speaking on "possession," wise old Ben Franklin said: "If it is really yours, why can't you take it with you?"

While you may not literally be able to take it with you, you can give a gift that will keep giving. Name one of the foundation's restricted funds in your will. Request that only the investment income from it be used. That income will be paid in perpetuity!
Committees... { LCTHF Committees Serve Important Functions

CHAPTER FORMATION AND LIAISON
The Chapter Formation and Liaison Committee replaces the previous New Entities Committee and its focus has been expanded. Like the former New Entities Committee, we are responsible for promoting the development of new Lewis and Clark chapters and assisting groups that are interested in becoming chapters of the foundation.

In addition, the committee tries to maintain contact with the local chapters and hopes to promote a positive relationship between local chapters and the foundation. Communication between chapters is also encouraged through the exchange of newsletters.

Plans for the future include rewriting the New Entities Handbook, making it instead a Chapter Handbook. Also, to help promote a positive relationship between chapters and the foundation, visits to each local chapter are being planned.
—Ron Laycock, Chair

EDUCATION
Since early September, the Education Committee has been focusing on surveying the needs perception and receptivity to a curriculum guide for various grade levels. The results of our informal survey have shown that the greatest need, matching with current school curricula, is felt at the middle school level.

We have, in hand, three curriculum guides from school districts, as well as the completed Oregon Trail Curriculum guide. Before the annual meeting we will have made a decision as to how to proceed with implementation of a specific foundation-sponsored guide. This will include a submitted grant proposal (to the National Park Service and other funding sources) to finance the writing, editing, publishing and marketing of The Lewis & Clark Expedition Curriculum Guide.
—Judith Edwards, Chair

AWARDS
It is time to make nominations for Foundation Awards. These include the Award of Meritorious Achievement which is for outstanding contributions in bringing to this nation a greater awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; the Distinguished Service Award which is for outstanding contributions toward furthering the purpose and objectives of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.; the Appreciation Award given in recognition for gracious support (deed, word, or funds) given to the foundation in its endeavor to preserve and perpetuate the lasting historical worth of the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition; and the Youth Achievement Award which is in recognition of a person or group of persons under the age of 21 who have increased knowledge of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through outstanding composition, art, drama, photography, site preservation and enhancement, or other significant contributions.

The Distinguished Service Award may only be presented to a member of the foundation.

Nominations should include, in addition to names, sufficient background data to assist the Awards Committee in its selection process and should be sent to S.E. Knapp, Chairman Awards Committee, 1317 S. Black, Bozeman, MT 59715. Nominations for the Youth Achievement Award will subsequently be forwarded to the Chairman of the Young Adults Activity Committee. All nominations must be submitted by May 20, 1995.
—Stu Knapp, Chair

News U-P-D-A-T-E by Martin Erickson

Doing the Digs
Three Lewis and Clark Expedition digs are in the works this spring and summer. Actually four if you want to bet on the possibility of James Starr receiving permission from the National Park Service (NPS) to dig for the remains of Meriwether Lewis. Professor Starr, a forensic scientist at George Washington University, says, “In historical mysteries, this one leads the pack.”

Starr says that his 1992 radar examination of the Lewis burial site indicates that there is a vault beneath the monument.

He wants to see if he can determine whether
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Lewis committed suicide or was murdered at Grinder’s Stand on the Natchez Trace in Tennessee in 1809.

"There is a solid and reasonable possibility that he did not die by his hand," Starr says. "It is important to determine the truth. This is a man who is more than a hero...The truth is important."

So far, however, the NPS has denied request saying it is "contrary to normal NPS policy...to enter into the process of exhuming human remains."

LCTHF board member Dave Borlaug questions the need of trying to settle any debate over how Lewis died.

"There are some things that are better left unsolved than to go to great extremes," he notes.

—Associated Press and the Nashville Tennessean

**Oregon/Washington**

On the morning of November 5, 1805, Capt. William Clark discovered a large Chinook Indian village along the Columbia River. He counted 14 houses spanning nearly a quarter of a mile. He called the village Quathlapotle.

He penned in his journal, "Seven canoes of Indians came out from this village to view and trade with us, they appeared orderly and well disposed, they accompanied us a few miles and returned back."

By 1854 the village had ceased to exist in government surveys of the Pacific Northwest.

Last summer, Ken Ames, a professor of anthropology at Portland State University, and a crew of student helpers uncovered what he is "98 percent sure" is the vanished village within the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge north of Portland.

"A site of this scale, a town of this scale...is unique to my knowledge, at least in western Washington and Oregon," Ames said. "This site is extraordinary."

The site, which has been named Cathlapotle based on a later variation of Clark’s spelling, is mostly intact.

Depressions where 11 houses stood have been identified, along with artifacts, animal food refuse and an extensive garbage or midden heap.

Radiocarbon dates on charcoal from hearths places human occupation as early as 900 years ago. But cultural deposits found about 13 feet below the surface suggest a community existed there as long as 2,000 years ago.

Ames said last summer’s excavation alone will probably require one person two years of lab work.

He estimated excavation and studies for the entire site could span 10 to 12 years.

—AP and Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune

**Miles City, Montana**

An 1806 journal entry by William Clark has convinced the National Park Service that Clark may have camped on Pirogue Island, a popular recreation site just outside Miles City, Montana. The site speculation is based on Clark’s journal, maps by the Army Corps of Engineers and the maps in Gary Moulton’s Atlas, the first volume of Moulton’s rewrite of the expedition journals.

This spring, the Miles City Arts, Culture and Historic Preservation Commission will excavate a portion of the island to search for the presence of Clark’s camp. Funding comes from a $3,660 grant from the NPS.

Kathy Doeden, co-chair of the preservation commission, says, "We believe that William Clark camped there on July 29, 1806. He only camped here one night, so it’s not very likely we could find something, but if we did it would be exciting."

Clark wrote on July 29, 1806: "...I intended to encamp on an eligible spot immediately below this river but finding that it’s water [is] so Muddy and warm as to render it very disagreeable to drink, I crossed the rochjhone (Yellowstone) and encamped on an island close to the Lar (left) shore..."

The area also has historical significance other than Clark’s visit. "There’s a river crossing close to that island where the Fifth Infantry would dig rifle pits to keep the Indians from crossing after Custer (the battle of the Little Bighorn)..."

—Miles City, Montana Star

**Great Falls, Montana**

And last, but not least, Ken Karsmizki, associate curator of historical archaeology at the Museum of the Rockies, will be continuing his dig this summer at the Lower Portage Camp site on the Missouri River near Great Falls, Montana. He has been working since 1987 at locating some indication of the expedition at the site. Last summer saw a major step forward in his search with the clearest indications yet that a camp was made on the site within the time period of the expedition.

Karsmizki is still keeping a bottle of ketchup handy in case he does have to eat his hat if he cannot verify that the intrepid explorers did indeed camp at the site.

A major article, written by Karsmizki, on the search nationally for expedition sites will start in the August issue of WPO.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—
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to a board of directors, the council established a National Advisory Committee to help in providing advice and to help in raising funds; at present the two members of the committee are Gary Moulton and Charles Kuralt.

The board of directors of the council first met in Missoula in July of 1994. A second meeting was held recently at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was hosted by Garrison Commander Colonel William Hart. Arrangements were handled by board member Matt Nowak, ecosystem manager at Fort Leavenworth. I was unable to attend, but Harry Hubbard reports that the board of directors had a very productive meeting, facilitated in part by Jim Fazio. The board adopted a Mission Statement, which follows in draft form (it is still subject to revision by the board of directors of the council):

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803-1806 was a major event that shaped the boundaries and the very future of America. It is the mission of the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council to commemorate that journey, rekindle its spirit of discovery, and celebrate the goodwill of the native peoples.

In cooperation with state, federal, and tribal governments—and all interested individuals and organizations—the council will promote educational programs, cultural sensitivity and harmony, and the stewardship of natural and historical resources along the route of the expedition.

The board of directors of the council also adopted a long list of "Broad Goals and Planned Actions," with major categories as follows:

1. Serve as the national center for news, event listing, resource availability, and the promotion of bicentennial activities.
2. Encourage states, communities and organizations to conduct commemorative events and projects, including participation by individuals of all ages and all walks of life.
3. Encourage historical accuracy and multi-cultural perspectives in programs and materials associated with the Bicentennial.
4. Promote educational programs in schools and youth organizations.
5. Highlight the relevance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to life in America today.
6. Assist states, communities and reservations to maximize tourism and other economic advantages from their participation in bicentennial activities.
7. Provide legislative liaison in all matters related to the bicentennial.

Membership in the council is open to everyone who is interested in celebrating the Bicentennial of the Expedition. Dues ($23 for individuals and $33 for families) may be sent to The National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, P.O. Box 9559, Seattle, WA 98109-0550.

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we needed to continue with our efforts and someday be able to provide these trunks/curriculum to all school districts throughout Montana. With the help of the National Park Service (NPS) this will become a reality. The NPS has allocated $5,500 for four additional trunks that will be used throughout the state. The prototype trunks are being used daily in the classroom and are booked through the balance of the school year.

We are proud of our efforts and are pleased that the National Park Service and the Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation support our efforts. Join us at the 1995 Lewis and Clark Festival June 22-25, 1995 in Great Falls, Montana and relive the adventure.

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elk in the vicinity in just three months. With the coming of spring, the Corps of Discovery had no choice but to move on. The natives stayed, living prosperous lives on the riches of the Pacific Northwest, until the white man's diseases got them.

—NOTES—
2It is used today by historians of the fur trade.
3Journal entry of March 19.
4March 19 Journal entry.
5January 30 Journal entry.

Shades of the 1994 Annual Meeting!

The board of the Travelers Rest Chapter (Missoula, Montana) has tentatively scheduled an evening picnic for Friday, June 2 at Packer Meadow, at the top of Lolo Pass. A possible nature walk or discussion of wildflowers and other vegetation is being discussed. This would be a perfect time to see the meadow in all its "blooming" glory.
Dear Sir [President Jefferson]
...the future destinies of the Missouri country are of vast importance to the United States, it being perhaps the only large tract of country, and certainly the first which lying out of the boundaries of the Union will be settled by the people of the U. States...
The great object to ascertain is whether from its extent & fertility that country is susceptible of a large population...
Albert Gallatin
[Secretary of the Treasury]